


[PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH]

LEADERS & TITONS

LEADERS & TITONS

SITANO THEATRE,
The Members of the
CHONG CHOEAL SOCIETY
will perform the Dramatic Cantata,
— by
S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN,
"TRIAL BY JURY,"
preceded by a Comedietta,
by
PEROX-FITZGERALD, M.A.,
"FAMILY SHAKESPEARE,"
OR

THURSDAY EVENING.
at 8th instant, to commence at 9 o'clock.
Tickets—Price TWO DOLLARS—may be
had from the Committee—
Colonel STUART,
Lieut.-Colonel HALL,
JAS. B. COUGHTRELL,
C. F. A. SANGSTEL,
T. G. WILLIAMSON,
and
W. WHEELER,
Honorary Secretary.
New York, 21st March, 1878.

V.  R.

PRISON THEATRE.

AND AMATEURS of Her Majesty's 74th
Highlanders will give their
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE
ON
MONDAY, the 25th, and TUESDAY,
the 26th instant.

performance will commence with a Drama
of thrilling interest, in Three Acts,
entitled.

"THE FELON'S BOND."
In the Interlude a Cornet Solo,
DREAM OF LOVE,
will be given.
conclude with the Screaming Farce,
entitled
"THE UNFINISHED GENTLEMAN"
open at 8.30, Performance to commence
at 8.45.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Front Seats..... **1 DOLLAR.**

Second Seats..... 50 CENTS.
 Third Seats..... 25 CENTS.
 Tickets may be obtained from
 D. WISHART, Band Sergeant,
 Marine Corps.
 Hongkong, 16th March, 1878. [472]

FOR AMOY
 E Steamship
 "MACTAN"
 despatched for the above Port TO-DAY,
 at instant, at 4 P.M.
 Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,
 Agents.
 [501]
 23rd March, 1878.
 FOR PORT DARWIN.
 The Australasian Steam Navigation, Com-
 pany's Chartered Steamship
 "CHARLTON,"
 Captain, Commander, will leave for the above
 on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at Noon.
 Freight or Passage, apply to
 GEO. B. STEVENS & Co.,
 Agents.
 [489]
 23rd March, 1878.

NOTICE.

ALL OFFICERS, 74TH HIGHLANDERS,
will not hold themselves RESPONSIBLE
for DEBTS contracted by their Messman,
K. R. E.
Kong, 6th February, 1878. [275]

LANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

In accordance with the Articles of Agree

The Directors have declared a DIVIDEND
 to the policy-holders for the fiscal year ending 30th
 November, 1877, of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
 NET PREMIA CONTRIBUTED.
 Dividends will be delivered by the Under-
 writers to Contributors of Premia at this Port
 after the 9th instant.
 Policy-holders are requested to send in Par-
 ticulars of their Contributions.
 By Order of the Directors,
 RUSSELL & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 5th March, 1878. [418

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.
CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO,
 S. S. CO.'S Str. "AGAMEMNON,"
 FROM LIVERPOOL.
 SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from
 the Undersigned not later than the 26th
 for shipment per Steamer "DEUCA."
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
 Hongkong, 20th March, 1878. [488
 STEAMSHIP "PEIHO"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE
TO THE
CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per Steamship
"COOPENIC".

Shipped from London, in connection with the above
Steamship, are hereby informed that their Goods
have been landed and stored at their risk at the
Wharf of the Godown, whence delivery may be
made immediately after landing.

Consignment of Cargo will be forwarded on unless
written notice is received from the Consignees be-
fore the departure of the Steamship.

U.S.A., the 26th instant, at 1 P.M.,
it to be landed here.
of Leding will be countersigned by the
signed.
is remaining unclaimed after WEDNES-
the 27th instant, at Noon, will be sub-
rent and landing charges.
Fire Insurance has been effected
H. DU POUËY,
Agent.
Hong Kong, 20th March, 1878.
FOR LONDON AND SINGAPORE
S Steamship

"GLENARTNEY"
arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
are informed that their Goods are
landed at their risk into the Godowns of
designated, whence from the Wharf or
delivery may be obtained.
Consul Cargo will be forwarded to Yokohama
unless notice be given before 2 o'clock
P.M.
Fire Insurance has been effected.
The remaining undelivered after the 24th
will be subject to rent.
of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1878. 1w475
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
 SHIPPEES of the following Cargo are
 requested to send in their Bills of Lading
 undesignated for countersignature, and
 immediate delivery. This Cargo has been
 and stored at their risk and expense.
 The Insurance has been effected.
H. DU POUET,
 Agent.

By Asst. Secy
Brins. Eng. Care of Messrs. Tait & Co.
 Agency, 1 case Merchandise, from London
 Hongkong, 14th March, 1876.

NOW READY FOR SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
For 1878.
(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA
Directory.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the
SIXTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been
compiled from the Best and Most RELIABLE
Sources, and no pains have been spared to
render it COMPLETE in EVERY RESPECT.

It contains—

THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.

THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPOA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PAKHOI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR AMOY.

THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR FOCHOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR WENCHOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKIANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKIANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR WUHU.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENTSIN.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWCHANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TOKIO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NAGASAKI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HIOGO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HAKODATE.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PHILIPPINES.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SAIGON.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HAIPOHONG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HANOI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.

With brief descriptions of Hongkong and the
Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philip-
pines.

It also includes a mass of useful information
in addition to that usually found in works of the
kind.

The larger Directory contains the different
Treaties and Conventions made by China and
Japan with foreign countries, together with
various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations re-
lating to Commerce and Shipping.

It is further embellished with a Chromo-litho-
graph of a

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF

SHANGHAI;

A Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW

CODE OF SIGNALS in use at the

PEAK.

Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for the Work);

AND

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.

The Directory for 1878 contains several new
features and improvements, and will be found of
complete assistance.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only
publication of its kind for China and Japan,
and it will be found invaluable in all Public
Merchants, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at
\$5, or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Direc-
tories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily
Press Office, where it is published, or to the
following Agents:

MACAO.....Messrs. L. A. de Graaf.

SWATOW.....Messrs. Campbell & Co.

AMOI.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.

FOCHOW.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.

NINGPO.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, & S'ghal.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz.

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HANKOW.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly.

RYUKYU PORTS.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly.

CHEFOO.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly.

NEWCHANG.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly.

PEKING.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly.

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NOTICE.

THE Underwritten, having become LESSEES
of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS," and
the Business connected therewith, will conduct
the same on his own account from this date.

Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1878.

NOTICE.

S. WATSON AND CO.,
PATENT AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Go-
VERNOR and His Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS, SYDNEY, &c.

And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of
Orders it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY, 117

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be
addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The
Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names
and address with communications, addressed to the
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good
faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 23RD, 1878.

The terrible straits to which the inhabitants
of Shansi and the other famine-stricken pro-
vinces of North China have been reduced has,
it would seem, set some of the Chinese think-
ing about the facilities for transport afforded
by railway. An influential Chinaman hail-
ing from Shansi is reported by a correspond-
ent to have asked:—"Why do not foreigners
build us a railway? They contribute to our
wealth to feed our starving poor, why not
make the transit of grain easy and cheap, and
thus save thousands of lives?" The question
can, of course, be answered with the greatest
ease: the Government of Peking has the way
with its veto. The fate of the little pioneer
railway between Shanghai and Wooning is not
calculated to encourage foreigners to in-
vest capital in such undertakings. That rail-
ways are needed, and that they would pay in
China, is generally believed; but it would be
impossible for foreigners to take any steps to
introduce them without the guarantee of the
Chinese Government that they should not be
interfered with as well as its sanction for the
undertaking. And, as far as we can see at pre-
sent, there is little probability of the Anthro-
pities at Peking patronising the iron road. It
will need something more serious than a
famine by which hundreds of thousands are
being carried off—a great portion of which
awful mortality is due to the imperfect means
of communication between the coast and dis-
tressed districts—to convince the mandarins
who rule at Peking that railways would
benefit the country. Some of the famine-
stricken districts are practically inaccessible,
owing to the miserable tracks called roads
being only adapted for foot traffic. The
proverb "While the grass grows the steed
may starve" is peculiarly applicable in
this case. The provisions have all to be
carried on the shoulders of coolies, and while
the grain is being conveyed to them the
wretched people are dying from starvation.
There are not wanting intelligent Chinamen
who can see the necessity for improved means
of communication, but there are no organs of
public opinion in the Central Kingdom and
few channels by which the public can make
their ideas and wishes known to, much less
impress upon, the official mind. The
want of a public Press is much felt in China,
and there seems scarcely the faintest prospect
of any advance being made in this direction.
If the Chinese commercial classes could give
expression to their opinions, we imagine there
might be some hope of various much needed
reforms being inaugurated, the development
of the mineral resources of the country, the
construction of railways, and the abolition
of some of the more flagrant abuses in the
administration.

The Peking correspondent of our Shanghai
morning contemporary mentions a circum-
stance of some little general interest, and
which is worthy of note as a proof, that the
most conservative of all Eastern peoples are
in some particulars willing to learn from Eu-
ropeans. The Korean Embassy, with the an-
nual tribute from the King of that country,
is now in Peking, and there are, it seems,
two medical men attached to the Embassy.
These practitioners have evidently heard of the
superiority of Western medical science from
the Chinese, for they have applied to Dr.
Drazenoff to be allowed to attend his hospi-
tal during their stay in Peking. They are
reported to speak in disparaging terms of
their own medicine, which is somewhat aston-
ishing, as it is not the habit of Koreans
to decry their own institutions. The fact
shows, however, that they were deeply
impressed with what they saw, and that they
felt, in presence of European science, that
their own medical system was more quackery.
The acknowledgment is much to the credit
of their intelligence and will certainly prove
the first step towards the acquisition of
valuable information, since by laying pre-
judice aside the path to knowledge is made
comparatively smooth for them. They are,
as the Chinese have proved, greatly interested
in vaccination, and have expressed a wish to
introduce it into their own country. It
will be a great blessing if they can succeed in
their object, but it remains to be seen whether
the Korean people will welcome the innova-
tion. They have such stupid and ob-
stinate prejudices against everything of
foreign origin that it is doubtful whether
they would not regard the operation with
suspicion. The Korean Ambassadors to
Peking will be able, perhaps, to do some-
thing towards dispelling the smallest anti-
pathy to foreigners entertained by their
countrymen; but judging from the Japanese
experience at Fusan it will take a very

NOTICE.

long time indeed to alter the views and
superstitions of this remarkable
conservative and apathetic people. If, how-
ever, we can benefit them by imparting
some knowledge of medicine to their doctors
and getting vaccination introduced into the
kingdom, it will be no slight satisfaction
to do so. Whenever a knowledge of surgery
and medicine can be spread and human
suffering alleviated it should be done. At
the same time Dr. Drazenoff must be con-
gratulated on having gained some new and
unexplored courts to science.

There are only four more cases, in addition to
the two cases to complete the sessions; only three
will be taken to-day, as one of the witnesses in
one case is sick.

It is stated that a great effort is being made
at the Bouteaux in Paris, encouraged by the accounts
he has heard of Chinese hardness and indolence.
In a recent issue of the "Globe" it is set up, on
the first of May, a shaft of ten water, engaged
at Shanghai, for seven years.

It is not (says the *Whitell Review*) England
along which shows a readiness to enlighten the
Chinese as to the principles of warfare as prac-
tised by Europeans, for we hear of these young
B. Yachmenoff in the "Globe" and a course of
instruction on board the German corvette *Arcton*,
at Kiel.

Yesterday, being the birthday of His Imperial
Majority of Germany, there was a
great display of beating at the German Consulate,
the Club Germania, and the German colony, while
the German steamer *Alona* (Captain Miller),
and the schooner *Alona* (Captain Miller),
dressed ship and the other German vessels flew
their ensigns in honour of the occasion. The
retired soldier-Emperor completed his fourteenth
year yesterday.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* states that there
are fourteen Chinese pawnbrokers in that city,
the most prosperous of whom claims to make an
average of \$10,000 a year, and claims his suc-
cess by saying there is absolutely nothing to
prevent him charging what rate of interest he
likes. Their principal transactions are in gold
and silver, the majority of them dealing in
jewelry and pipes, the majority of them dealing
in large quantities of goods from the frontier
portion of the female sex and the thieves of the
male members. A quantity of their unredempted
pledges are annually shipped to China.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIMITED.

The seventh ordinary meeting of the share-
holders of the above Company was held at the
office of the general agents, Messrs. Olyphant
and Co., yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, when
Mr. J. B. Bell (Chairman), Mr. C. M. Mac-
donald Kerr, W. Reimers, T. P. Lim, Lee Tuck
Cheong, Fung Tsang, R. I. Harper, H. Smith,
A. Hancock, A. O. Gordon, F. R. Chubb, R.
E. Young, W. T. Lee, and Mr. Leung, W. Y.
Sing, Tuck Lee, Lung Cheong, Chan, Kwong
Lo, Fong, Chong, Pan, Achor, Wing Yung, Lo,
Leung, Poo Chi, Poon So Yuen, Lee Yung, and
J. Dredge Smith (Secretary).

The Chairman, having read the notice con-
cerning the meeting, the Chairman, Mr. O. M.
Macdonald Kerr, read the report and accounts
for the past year having been in good order,
and the Chairman, Mr. O. M. Macdonald Kerr,
will, I presume, permit me to take them as read.
You will observe that our operations for the
year have resulted in paying shareholders twelve
per cent. on the capital, in carrying a good ac-
count to the reserve, and in making a return of
ten per cent. on their contributions to firms
who have given us business. This in ordinary
times would doubtless have been looked upon as
a very good result, but in the present state of
the world, and in the present state of the
business, we are now about to declare a dividend
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EXTRACTS.

IMMORTAL LONGINGS.

A world of death! The mighty hour-bell.
The herald of doom to the faithful soul.
The purple mantle's every shadow,
The glowing light that bubbles through the dell.
Cries, yielding place to others; but the name
Green blade of bloom we no more behold;
New waves of life the hill-top's banner gold;
Now rattle round your waists, O men of old!

We only, generous of eternal life!
Forth the death! Ask them thy longing soul,
Thy longing heart, thy bosom's noble strife
With sin, thy yearning for a final goal.

Where were all our dreams, O fall, or glory,
Hence we fly, all of our hearts and soul.
—Political Works of Edmund J. Armstrong.

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

The Duke was waiting at the door, and as he went through the hall, followed by the French gentleman, Colonel Frial, he was struck by a bullet from a hidden assassin. The Duke fell, and the assassin fled. The Duke was killed. The assassin was caught. The Duke was buried. The assassin was executed.

FATHER MATTHEW'S "OATH."

Before long the name of the young friar was a household word; his untiring activity, his noble unselfishness, his ardent anxiety for upraising the poor and the consolation of the wretched masses, were the theme of every tongue. These labours inevitably brought him into association with good and philanthropic men of every creed and every grade; and the charm of his manner, his bright, genial, kindly nature, his unaffected simplicity and single-mindedness, soon rendered him as great a favourite with Protestants as with his own co-religionists.

Amongst the former were some of the total abstinence advocates, notably the leading "fanatic" of the movement, a man whose name is still warmly remembered by his fellow-moribundists as fellow-citizens of Cork. William Martin, a long and stout man, with a broad forehead and a pair of eyes that looked out of a face that was a study in itself. He was a man of a very different type from the other total abstinence advocates, notably the leading "fanatic" of the movement, a man whose name is still warmly remembered by his fellow-moribundists as fellow-citizens of Cork.

The young Capuchin seemed as if struck by some mysterious power. He remained silent, walked moodily on till he parted from his Quaker companion, then went home, pondering words which all that day and through the night seemed still to ring in his ears. "Oh, Theobald Mathew, what thou couldst do if thou wouldst but take up this work!"

If there was one man in Cork city who pre-eminently had tried every other way of rescuing and uplifting the people, it was he. What had he not done, what had he not tried, and yet did this drink curse start up to cry to him to huff and defeat his every endeavour?

But was not William Martin's scheme a mad and impracticable idea? Was it not already consigned to failure by the good-humoured laughter of the city? Could he indeed do what his friend believed?

For some days Father Mathew considered the whole subject most anxiously. One morning, as he rode from his house in his little cart, he exclaimed aloud, "Here goes, in the name of God!"

An hour afterwards he was in the office of William Martin, "Friend William," said he, "I have come to tell you a piece of news. I mean to join your temperance society to-night."

The honest-souled Quaker rushed over, flung his arms round the neck of that young Popish friar, kissed him like a child, and cried out, "Thank God! Thank God!"

Thus entered Father Mathew on that work with which his name is so memorably associated; thus began that wonderful moral revolution which made the name of the King of the Gales a household word in every home.

A NIGHT IN AN ARABIAN CASTLE.

It was a piercing cold night, and the Kaif's people brought up a small three-cornered clay pot, full of charcoal. The door, too, had lost one of its panes, and therefore one-third of its width. The Kaif's people brought up a small three-cornered clay pot, full of charcoal. The door, too, had lost one of its panes, and therefore one-third of its width.

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A VERY CRUEL CASE.

Aman returned from Australia and brought with him his grown-up family and also considerable wealth. He opened a branch house in London in connection with his old business in the colony, shipping goods from home.

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HONGKONG MARKETS.

At 10 o'clock on 28th March 1878.
American Drills, 30 yards, per piece, \$2.50 to 3.00.
Cotton Yarn, No. 10 to 20, per 40 lbs, \$1.00 to 1.50.
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WUOLLEN GOODS.

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Cotton Yarn, No. 50 to 60, per 40 lbs, \$3.00 to 3.50.
Cotton Yarn, No. 60 to 70, per 40 lbs, \$3.50 to 4.00.
Cotton Yarn, No. 70 to 80, per 40 lbs, \$4.00 to 4.50.
Cotton Yarn, No. 80 to 90, per 40 lbs, \$4.50 to 5.00.
Cotton Yarn, No. 90 to 100, per 40 lbs, \$5.00 to 5.50.

At 10 o'clock on 28th March 1878.
American Drills, 30 yards, per piece, \$2.50 to 3.00.
Cotton Yarn, No. 10 to 20, per 40 lbs, \$1.00 to 1.50.
Cotton Yarn, No. 20 to 30, per 40 lbs, \$1.50 to 2.00.
Cotton Yarn, No. 30 to 40, per 40 lbs, \$2.00 to 2.50.
Cotton Yarn, No. 40 to 50, per 40 lbs, \$2.50 to 3.00.
Cotton Yarn, No. 50 to 60, per 40 lbs, \$3.00 to 3.50.
Cotton Yarn, No. 60 to 70, per 40 lbs, \$3.50 to 4.00.
Cotton Yarn, No. 70 to 80, per 40 lbs, \$4.00 to 4.50.
Cotton Yarn, No. 80 to 90, per 40 lbs, \$4.50 to 5.00.
Cotton Yarn, No. 90 to 100, per 40 lbs, \$5.00 to 5.50.

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Cotton Yarn, No. 60 to 70, per 40 lbs, \$3.50 to 4.00.
Cotton Yarn, No. 70 to 80, per 40 lbs, \$4.00 to 4.50.
Cotton Yarn, No. 80 to 90, per 40 lbs, \$4.50 to 5.00.
Cotton Yarn, No. 90 to 100, per 40 lbs, \$5.00 to 5.50.

PRODUCE.

At 10 o'clock on 28th March 1878.
American Drills, 30 yards, per piece, \$2.50 to 3.00.
Cotton Yarn, No. 10 to 20, per 40 lbs, \$1.00 to 1.50.
Cotton Yarn, No. 20 to 30, per 40 lbs, \$1.50 to 2.00.
Cotton Yarn, No. 30 to 40, per 40 lbs, \$2.00 to 2.50.
Cotton Yarn, No. 40 to 50, per 40 lbs, \$2.50 to 3.00.
Cotton Yarn, No. 50 to 60, per 40 lbs, \$3.00 to 3.50.
Cotton Yarn, No. 60 to 70, per 40 lbs, \$3.50 to 4.00.
Cotton Yarn, No. 70 to 80, per 40 lbs, \$4.00 to 4.50.
Cotton Yarn, No. 80 to 90, per 40 lbs, \$4.50 to 5.00.
Cotton Yarn, No. 90 to 100, per 40 lbs, \$5.00 to 5.50.

At 10 o'clock on 28th March 1878.
American Drills, 30 yards, per piece, \$2.50 to 3.00.
Cotton Yarn, No. 10 to 20, per 40 lbs, \$1.00 to 1.50.
Cotton Yarn, No. 20 to 30, per 40 lbs, \$1.50 to 2.00.
Cotton Yarn, No. 30 to 40, per 40 lbs, \$2.00 to 2.50.
Cotton Yarn, No. 40 to 50, per 40 lbs, \$2.50 to 3.00.
Cotton Yarn, No. 50 to 60, per 40 lbs, \$3.00 to 3.50.
Cotton Yarn, No. 60 to 70, per 40 lbs, \$3.50 to 4.00.
Cotton Yarn, No. 70 to 80, per 40 lbs, \$4.00 to 4.50.
Cotton Yarn, No. 80 to 90, per 40 lbs, \$4.50 to 5.00.
Cotton Yarn, No. 90 to 100, per 40 lbs, \$5.00 to 5.50.

At 10 o'clock on 28th March 1878.
American Drills, 30 yards, per piece, \$2